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## DIED.

In the town of Whiteville, N. C., at the residence of Capt. J. D. Stanley, on the 20th instant, W. H. STANLEY, aged 19 years, 6 months and 15 days.

" *Sic Transi Gloria Mundi.*"

In this city, on the morning of the 29th instant, of drops and heart disease, Mrs. ELIZABETH PEACOCK, widow of the late Richard Peacock, aged 60 years, 2 months and 15 days. Death came as a relief. To her it was enfolded by no fears, but was hailed as the welcome harbinger of a blessed immortality where pain is unknown. The immortal spirit within her quietly and calmly bade farewell to mortality, and has taken its abode in the bosom of its Maker, where we devoutly trust it now is, safe from sorrow, sheltered from pain, and rejoicing in the robes of glory and eternal conduct, through His mercy, so abundantly merited.

Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington,  
HENRY BURKHEIMER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
TOBACCO,  
CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

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Terms for first session of sixteen weeks, one-half in advance:

Board, Room, Fuel, per month, \$15 00  
Dessert, " " " " " 2 00  
Tuition in Academic Dept. per session, 15 00  
College Department, " " " 20 00  
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Ancient and Modern Languages, each, 10 00  
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Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, J. E. HOLMES, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, E. GRANT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, C. U. SHERMAN, M. D., L.D., Professor of Surgery, R. B. BAXTER, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, F. M. HENDERSON, M. D., Professor of General Pathology, Pathological Anatomy and Hygiene, J. P. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D., Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology, J. S. DUNCAN, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, G. E. TAYLOR, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, F. L. PARKER, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Clinical Lectures at the City Hospital, by the regular Professors, to which the Students are admitted free of charge.

Expenses for the Course.—Matriculation Fee (paid once), \$5; entire course of Lectures, \$105; tickets for Dissection, \$10; and for the use of the Board can be obtained from \$5 to \$10 per week.

The Lectures in this Institution will be resumed on Monday, the 24th November, 1868, and continue until the 1st Saturday in March, 1869.

For further information, address F. M. Henderson, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, Charleston, S. C.

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BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by W. M. YOUNG, M. D. This is a rare, valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young men and women, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not let about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.

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Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in this book, by mail, or by personal visit. Address, Dr. W. M. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

21-17

## CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Rev. R. B. BURNELL, Principal.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the 1st of October, 1868, and continue until 30th June, 1869.

The Session is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and pupils will be entered for the whole session or for one term.

The charges for Board (including extra expense, washing, fuel, lights, &c.), with Tuition in English Branches, will be \$130 per term of 20 weeks.

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## A Horrible Accidents.

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette of Saturday says:

A man named John Thomas Keys, doing business at Manassas Station, on the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad, and heretofore considered a respectable gentleman, was arrested on the down train of cars yesterday evening, while on his way to this city, by a man named James H. Brantley, who was charged with the charge of committing a rape upon his daughter, Miss Katie Keys, a few days ago. He was examined before Justice L. B. Butler, and the evidence of his guilt being considered conclusive—though he asserts his innocence—was committed to jail at Brantleyville, to answer the charge at the next term of the Circuit Court of Prince William county. He was conversing with his counsel, General Hunt, when arrested by the conductor of the train, and delivered to the lady, who is staying at the house of a friend in that neighborhood, made a deposition, which was read at the magistrate's examination yesterday evening. Keys had stated that the young lady who accuses him of the horrible crime is insane, and probably was made so by his refusal to allow her to marry a young man who was courting her.

## VOL. 24.

WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868.

NO. 30.

## AN ACT

In Relation to the Powers and Duties of Clerks of Superior Courts.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: Sec. 1. That as this act will be incorporated in the general act respecting the practice and procedure of the courts, required to be reported to the General Assembly at its present session, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, it will be printed in that general act and not elsewhere among the acts of this General Assembly, unless otherwise hereafter directed.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State is required to have printed in the Acts of this Assembly, a portion relating to the Superior Court Clerks, printed at least weekly in four papers published in this State, and the sum necessary for that purpose is hereby appropriated from any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. The terms of the several Superior Courts of this State shall begin in each year at the times hereinafter stated, and shall continue to be held for two weeks (Sundays and legal holidays excepted), unless the business shall be sooner disposed of.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Bertie county, first Monday in March and October.

Hertford, third Monday in March and October.

Gates, fourth Monday after the first Monday in September.

Chowan, sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Currituck, tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Pasquotank, twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Perquimans, twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October.

Second Monday in March and October.

Wayne county, first Monday in September and February.

Yerrill county, first Monday in September and February.

Washington, third Monday in September and February.

Martin, second Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Bladen, second Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Beaufort, sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Edgewood, tenth Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Bladen, second Monday after the third Monday in September and February.

Wayne county, first Monday in September and February.

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From the National Intelligencer, 15th.

The State of North Carolina, 15th.

We hear from a thorough-going, prominent, energetic, and, we may say, truth-telling Radical of the press, who was at Lancaster at the date of the receipt of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens' mortal remains there, that the most forward man in demonstration of repulsion of the negro guard of this city was the leading Radical of Lancaster county; one who it is expected will receive the nomination of his party to succeed Mr. Stevens in Congress. We make no doubt that a chief reason that will be urged for his nomination will be that of his active hostility to our Washington negro Zouave. He was anxious that they should be sent home on the same night that they arrived, so that the Radical farmers of Lancaster county should not have the opportunity of setting eyes upon them the next morning (market day). They did not, however, and almost stared their eyes out at armed negroes, in pike uniform, in a famous Radical community, where nothing but the kicks and cuffs and gibes and jeers of a hard fate had ever fallen to their lot.

The north suffrage is denied them, and practically every other civil right, except, perhaps, the shield of the law in some very aggravated cases of damage to life, or any little property that any of them may possibly have got together, under circumstances of such general feeling that they could not be taken among the Radicals of the North, that almost precludes their accumulation of property. The Radical party of Chicago gave up the negroes to their fate by abandoning the idea of giving them entrance in the Northern States. It tried to make compensation for this cold repulsion of their negro allies at home by going abroad into the South and giving the whole negro race suffrage there, upon the consideration, supposition, or assumption of Governor Seymour and Gen. Fremont, that they would make good neighbors, proscribed and persecuted white race, and elect to Congress, among other adventures, even the punitive Northern refugees who were roaming in the South for purposes of office and plunder, and who had left their homes to the way of good neighbors, who otherwise might have "perished, perchance, in some domestic feud, or in a narrower sphere wild rapine's path pursued."

The Radicals of the North, who have their type at Lancaster, the great stronghold of Radicalism, in repulsion of negroes politically and socially, expect the negroes of the South to look up to them, and to trample them down in blood if Radical party purposes should require the holocaust of whole communities of white victims, in order that their united and solid electoral vote, in connection with that of a class State of the North, might control the politics of the country in the interests of the party of the corrupt, usurping, and revolutionary Rump Congress.

From the Cosmopolitan, London.

Horatio Seymour and the Democratic Platform.

Our London and provincial contemporaries, without exception, as far as we can see, do not know what to make of the enthusiastic and utterly unexpected nomination of Governor Seymour and Gen. Fremont, as the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President. They seem to think that Gen. Grant's chances of success are increased rather than diminished by this event, and that the Radical, revolutionary, and negro-loving platform, which they have adopted, will be repudiated by the voters.

The Times—no longer a Thunderer, but a Blunderer—leads the way, and will doubtless continue, as it has begun, to disparage and discountenance Horatio Seymour and the Democratic platform, until it sees they are certain to win, when it will turn round—as it so well knows how to do—and tell the gaping crowd that it always predicted their success. We tell all the misinformed English press—from the big Times down to the little Pall Mall—that the Democratic party, which never would have been defeated in 1860, on the illomened election of Abraham Lincoln, unless it had been divided and dismissed, has made up all its differences; it is now the party of the Union, and that it will stand as true to itself as a Macedonian phalanx; that Seymour, its chosen standard-bearer, will carry all before him; and that Grant may either be Mayor of Galena or Lieut. General of the Army of the United States.

Chosen, but not the President of the United States, or in any way the arbiter of State policy.

The Radicals have had their day, and done as much mischief as the country will suffer. It is now the turn of the Conservatives, and the platform of the party whose principles, old as the Constitution and as sacred—are able to preserve the Union without a second civil war, and to save it from the manifold evils which this first has brought about.

There is a reaction against the platform of the emergency—the only mode by which it was possible to extricate the State from the condition of anarchy into which it had fallen, by the attempt to withdraw from the Union, and to re-establish an independent State.

On page 69, he says: "Here, then, was a state of anarchy. No convention would be called by the General Assembly, for there were no persons qualified to act as members of the Convention."

There was no one to have the State officers filled, except by a Convention of the people. In this condition of things, so far from its being a matter of complaint, it was a matter of joy to the people, who were weary of the anarchy, and of the conquering Army, under the law of nations, had power, without reference to the Constitution of the State, to appoint a Provisional Governor, and through his instrumental, to set up a government, already in the State, in a quiet and orderly manner, elect delegates to a convention, and thereby give the wheels of the State Government a new start.

"The act of the President, so far from being a usurpation, a disregard of the Constitution, was a wise and necessary measure, and the people of the State did accordingly avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented, and did elect delegates to the Convention."

Conservative voters will say, "They are in favor of every man's voting for whom he pleases. Are the Radicals so willing? If so, there will be no quarrel between us."

A large farmer in this county was applied to recently by several laboring men to make a contract with him to labor for the next year. His reply was: "I will engage no one to work with me for the next year until after the election in November is over. I will then hire my friends to work for me. Can any one object to this? Will any man employ an enemy to work in his house or on his farm? Can Democrats and Conservatives be expected to do it?"

Raleigh Sentinel.

The widow of Stonewall Jackson has presented to Mr. David Macrae, of Glasgow, the coat worn by him when he fell on the battlefield of Chancellorsville. It was preserved and sent by General Lee to the widow, being the last of the great leader. The said relic is accompanied by a beautiful and touching letter, in which Mrs. Jackson, referring to the country from which Mr. Macrae had come to see the South and its people, speaks of it as the land beyond the sea—that land, which, of all beyond the sea, I admire and love the most—good, best-hearted, Presbyterian Scotland! It is Mr. Macrae's intention to place this, and the other relics which he has brought from America, in some public building, where they may be seen by all, and thereby secure a permanent and honorable place for them in the history of the world.

Edwin Brock, formerly deputy collector of the third collection district of Pennsylvania, was convicted at the November term of the United States District Court of executing fraudulent bonds for the removal of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses in Philadelphia, with the intent to defraud the government, was released on Wednesday, and is now in the custody of the United States Marshal at Philadelphia, having been pardoned by the President of the United States.

A Game Bull.

We are informed that Jack Brown's celebrated fighting bull "Rebel" butted his brains out a few days ago against a large stump, in a field near the Greenbank course. The stump was badly clipped but proved too much for the ferocious animal, which had once contested a field against a regiment of soldiers and put them to flight.

Louisville Courier.

Darwin Phillips has been nominated for Congress in the twenty-third district of Pennsylvania, in place of Hon. Thos. Williams, one of the managers of the impeachment of President Johnson, so that Mr. W. has been impeached by his Radical constituents.

Reported for the Journal.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Seymour and Blair Club, at Kennansville, Duplin County, on the Evening of the 24th instant, by Mr. William A. Allen.

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In addressing you tonight, I am under the obligation of your invitation, upon the political issues of the day, I have to say in the outset that I shall attempt no rhetorical flights; I leave such things to my younger friends. "I am no orator, as Brutus is, but as you know me, I am a plain blunt man."

"I only speak right on. I tell you that which you yourselves do know."

I propose, on this occasion, briefly to show that the Democratic platform, adopted by the New York Convention on the 4th of July last, in denouncing the reconstruction measures of the Congress of the United States as unconstitutional, speaks truly, and if time permits, I will, in conclusion, hold up in contrast the policy proposed by the Democratic party towards the Southern States, with that already inaugurated by the Radical party.

This attempt to present the question plainly before you, it will not be inappropriate for us to take a rapid review of the events of 1865 and 1866, in the matter of restoring the Southern States to their Federal relations. In the Spring of 1865 the Southern States were in a state of anarchy, and President Johnson issued his proclamation declaring that the "war in its revolutionary progress had destroyed all civil government" in the several Southern States, and for this State appointed William W. Holden, Provisional Governor, and I may hold him to call upon the people of the State to elect delegates to a State Convention, to reorganize the government of the State. In accordance with Gov. Holden's proclamation, the Convention assembled in Raleigh, N. C., in May of that year. In his message to the Convention upon its assembling, the Governor used this remarkable language:—"North Carolina attempted, in May, 1861, to separate herself from the Federal Union, and to establish a new and independent slaveholding State, in a projected and disastrous war, the result of which was a vast expenditure of blood and treasure on her part, and the practical abolition of domestic slavery. She entered the rebellion as a slaveholding State, and she emerged from it as a non-slaveholding State. In other respects, so far as her existence as a State and her rights are concerned, she has undergone no change. The President of the United States wisely determined that her restoration to the Union should be on the basis of her former position, and she should be re-constituted as she was, with all her rights and her obligations."

These words, which were uttered in the presence of the Convention, and which were repeated in the presence of the people, were a declaration of war against the Reconstruction measures of the Congress of the United States. They were a declaration of war against the Reconstruction measures of the Congress of the United States.

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